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II. Tentative Agenda:

This unit provides tentative agenda topics for the 1-day meeting.

1. Welcome and introductions.
2. Old action items.
3. Discussion of purpose of EMWG.
4. Update on screening concentration in ground water (SCI-GROW).
5. Update on basin-scale modeling.
6. Fate database structure.
7. Rice modeling and new Environmental Fate Effects Division Model.
8. Update on Watershed Regression for Pesticides (WARP).
9. Overview of EFED's procedure for developing new scenarios.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests.

Dated: June 5, 2002.

Elizabeth Leovey,

Acting Director, Environmental Fate and Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.
[FR Doc. 02-14618 Filed 6-6-02; 1:50 pm]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP-2002-0109; FRL-7183-3]

Technical Briefing on the Draft Revised Organophosphate Pesticide Cumulative Risk Assessment; Notice of Public Meeting; Changes and Additions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA previously announced in the *Federal Register* of May 15, 2002 (67 FR 34707) (FRL-6836-3), a public technical briefing on the revisions to the preliminary organophosphate pesticide cumulative risk assessment, followed the next day by a public meeting of the CARAT Workgroup on Cumulative Risk Assessment/Public Participation Process. The location of the CARAT Cumulative Risk Assessment/Public Participation Process Workgroup meeting on June 19, 2002, has been changed to be the same as that of the

technical briefing. In addition, a meeting of the CARAT Workgroup on Transition has been added on June 20, 2002. All three meetings will be held in the same location.

DATES: The technical briefing will be held on Tuesday, June 18, 2002, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. In addition, EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture will hold public meetings of two CARAT Workgroups: Cumulative Risk Assessment/Public Participation Process Workgroup on Wednesday, June 19, 2002, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the Workgroup on Transition on Thursday, June 20, 2002, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The technical briefing and both CARAT Workgroup meetings will be held at the Holiday Inn Select, 480 King St., Old Town Alexandria, VA. The telephone number for the hotel is (703) 549-6080. The hotel is located about 10 blocks from the King Street Metro Station.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Karen Angulo, Special Review and Registration Division (7508C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 703-308-8004; e-mail address: angulo.karen@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

This action applies to the public in general. As such, the Agency has not attempted to specifically describe all the entities potentially affected by this action. The Agency believes that a wide range of stakeholders will be interested in technical briefings on organophosphate pesticides, including environmental, human health, and agricultural advocates, the chemical industry, pesticide users, and members of the public interested in the use of pesticides on food. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov>. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations," "Regulations and Proposed Rules," and then look up the

entry for this document under the "**Federal Register**—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr>.

To access information about organophosphate pesticides, you can also go directly to the Home Page for the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/op>: In addition, information about the cumulative process and the preliminary organophosphate cumulative risk assessment documents are found at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative>.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record under docket ID number OPP-2002-0109. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

II. How Can I Request to Participate in this Meeting?

This meeting is open to the public. Outside statements by observers are welcome. Verbal statements will be limited to 3 to 5 minutes, and it is preferred that only one person per organization present the statement. Any person who wishes to file a written statement may do so immediately before or after the meeting. These statements will become part of the public version of the official record and will be available for public inspection at the address listed in Unit I.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Pesticides and pests.

Dated: June 4, 2002.

Lois A. Rossi,

Director, Special Review and Reregistration
Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 02-14617 Filed 6-6-02; 1:51 pm]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7228-2]

New York State Prohibition on Marine Discharges of Vessel Sewage; Receipt of Petition and Final Determination

Notice is hereby given that a petition was received from the State of New York on July 5, 2001 requesting a determination by the Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), pursuant to section 312(f) of Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217 and Public Law 100-4 (the Clean Water Act), that adequate facilities for the safe and sanitary removal and treatment of sewage from all vessels are reasonably available for the waters of the Peconic Estuary, County of Suffolk, State of New York. The Towns of East Hampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, and Southold, and the Villages of Dering Harbor, Greenport, North Haven, and Sag Harbor are seeking to establish a New York State Designated No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) for the open waters, harbors and creeks on the Peconic Estuary, Suffolk County, New York west of a line from Orient Point (41.16133, -72.23065) to Montauk Point (41.07312, -71.8570).

On March 6, 2002, EPA published a Receipt of Petition and Tentative Determination and accepted comments from the public for a thirty (30) day period. EPA received letters from the following individuals or communities:

Honorable David E. Kapell, Mayor,
Village of Greenport, 236 Third Street,
Greenport, New York 11944.

Paul W. Esterle, 2971 Broad Street,
#155, Bristol, Tennessee 37620-3461.

Rameshwar Das, 61 Shoridge, East
Hampton, New York 11937.

Two of the comment letters expressed support for the establishment of the NDZ, stating that the NDZ was important to protect fishing and water recreational resources. One letter stated that the existing NDZ in East Hampton is a valuable component of public awareness for ensuring the health of the estuary and that it served to bring the stakeholders in the estuary into the process.

One comment letter objected to establishing a NDZ and raised two

general concerns. In explaining the first concern, the commentor pointed out that the existing national standards already prohibit the discharge of untreated sewage from vessels and argued that the quality of treated wastes discharged from marine sanitation devices (MSDs) was better than wastes discharged from on-shore sewage treatment systems.

In response, EPA acknowledges the accuracy of the first point regarding the existing national prohibition against untreated discharges from MSDs in coastal waters such as the Peconic Estuary. However, EPA questions the claim that MSDs produce wastewater that is cleaner than the wastes discharged from on-shore sewage treatment plants, and EPA notes that the justification provided in the letter to support the claim is anecdotal. Further, EPA is not aware of any studies conducted on the discharges from existing MSDs that evaluate the efficacy of the units after years of operation. Sewage treatment plants, on the other hand, are typically required to reduce biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids by 85%, and are generally subject to routine monitoring and reporting requirements. In addition, many sewage treatment plants are required to provide disinfection, which commonly results in effluent quality less than 100 colonies per 100 milliliter for fecal coliform, which is better than the standards that MSDs are required to meet.

The second concern raised in the letter challenged the conclusion in the tentative determination that sufficient pumpout facilities were available for boaters. The commentor cites an article that was published in *Cruising World* regarding the Rhode Island coastal waters NDZ. The article recounts a boater's three day attempt, in Rhode Island, to locate a functioning pumpout facility. The article alleges that many of the pumpouts in the waters of Rhode Island are in disrepair or not accessible. Based on their independent surveys, the State of Rhode Island and Save the Bay disagree with the conclusion of the *Cruising World* article.

EPA does not see the relevance of the article on the Rhode Island NDZ to the number of pumpouts and vessel populations in the Peconic Estuary. Based upon the information provided in the application, there are more than adequate pumpout facilities available to the boaters. While neither agreeing or disagreeing with the article conclusion, EPA does recognize that proper operation and maintenance of the pumpout facilities are essential to the successful implementation of the NDZ.

In further response to the comment letter, the Clean Water Act (Sec. 314(f)(3)) authorizes a State to completely prohibit the discharge from all vessels of any sewage, whether treated or not, by making a written application to EPA. Upon receipt of an application, EPA must determine whether adequate facilities for the safe and sanitary removal and treatment of sewage from all vessels are reasonably available. The State of New York has applied to EPA in accordance with the Clean Water Act and EPA has determined that such facilities are reasonably available. The criteria for approval of the NDZ application is the adequacy and availability of the pumpouts for the number and size of vessels operating in the Peconic Estuary. This criteria has been satisfied.

This determination is based on the following information which was included in the application submitted to EPA by the State of New York and the Towns of East Hampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, and Southold, and the Villages of Dering Harbor, Greenport, North Haven, and Sag Harbor. The open waters, harbors and creeks of the Peconic Estuary support significant shellfisheries, fish spawning, nursery and feeding areas, primary contact recreation such as swimming, and are or have within them State designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats. Vessel counts indicate that there are approximately 7,000 to 11,300 boats in the area on an average summer weekend.

These areas provide important natural and recreational resources that contribute significantly to the local, regional and state economy and the protection and enhancement of these waters is crucial to maintaining the natural resource values and economic viability of traditional maritime commercial and recreational activities.

A New York State Designated No-Discharge Zone has already been established in the Town of East Hampton (1998) for the enclosed harbors and creeks on the Peconic Estuary from the Sag Harbor Village line to Montauk Point, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York. The existing NDZ includes Northwest Creek, Accabonac Harbor, Three Mile Harbor, Napeague Harbor, Hog Creek and Lake Montauk.

For many years, most of the Peconic Estuary was open for shellfishing. However, beginning in the mid-1980's, the creeks and embayments experienced partial seasonal closures due to coliform bacteria levels. At present, the major creeks and embayments experience closure on a year round or a seasonal